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ORGANIZATION EDUCATION EMANCIPATION

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

Official Western Organ OF THE Industrial Workers of the World

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SLAUGHTER AT WALSENBURG

SCHOOL CHILDREN ON STRIKE

"FLAMING MILKA" AND EMBREE ON TOUR OF NEW ENGLAND AND NORTH EAST FOR COLORADO STRIKE FUNDS

All New York Having Heard the Story of the Colorado Strikers, The Message Will Now be Carried to Other Districts; Embree Tells of Cheating Process Practiced by Operators On Mine Tipples.

I. W. W. Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Last night fellow workers Milka Sablich and A. S. Embree, of the Colorado miners, together with Carillo of the latest labor frame-up trial, gave the Italian fellow workers at their annual dinner a thrill when they appeared (after invitation) to partake of nourishment at the party.

All three fellow workers spoke at the small gathering of faithful supporters of the staff and officials of IL PROLETARIO and membership in general. Twenty families took part in making the evening lively.

A collection was taken up after "Mike" and Embree had made speeches; Carillo spoke after the collection. Mike and Embree left for Bridgeport after their too short stay. Photographs were taken by camera men and it is announced that Mangano will have several copies for sale to fellow workers wishing one of these of Mike and Embree and Carillo as souvenirs, They can be had by writing to the Editor of IL PROLETARIO, 158 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

The collection was turned over to Fellow Worker Embree immediately. Milka Sablich was presented with a workers bouquet of deep red carnations and with this in her hand she made a great picture as the Colorado miner's "idol." Impressive is the word to be used in describing her. She is a fine type of western womanhood—and a Wobbly. She sure is a drawing card for meetings and donations.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

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NEW YORK.—Assuring friends that the Colorado coal strike would be won, A. Stuart Embree and "Flaming" Milka Sablich, two of the strikers' representatives, left New York for a 30-stop tour of eastern cities between New York and Chicago. Their two-weeks stay in New York City brought in thousands of dollars in relief, sent to Colorado strikers through the various relief organizations.

Embree, the first organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World to enter the Colorado coal fields, is a veteran of the western radical movement. Nearly twenty years ago he edited the daily newspaper organ of the gold miners in Nome, Alaska. More recently he spent several years in Boise penitentiary under the Idaho syndicalism law. March, two years ago, he began quietly organizing in Colorado.

In an interview with the Federated Press, Embree told of conditions as he observed them in the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, the Rockefeller institution that dominates the coal industry of the state.

"I found very little interest in the Rockefeller 'plan', or company union," said Embree. "Its meetings were very poorly attended. Three to ten men from a mine would be present ordinarily. The company used the 'plan' to raise the rent of company houses while I was in Colorado."

C. F. & I. foremen and superintendents are just a little rougher than coal bosses elsewhere. Embree failed to discover the tactful Rockefeller labor policy that is so often touted. The harshness of local company officials had much to do with provoking the revolt, he said.

Gunman rule prevails in the C. F. & I. camps and the Colorado labor laws are not enforced. The law providing for checkweighman is a dead letter, as hearings before the Colorado state industrial commission are now bringing out. When the coal loaders elected their own representatives to stand on the tipples and watch the scales that weighed the coal for which they were paid by the ton, they were driven away by gunmen unless they winked their eyes to fraud.

"At the Big Four mine last September the loaders got tired of short weight," Embree said, "and they held a meeting to elect a checkweighman. The superintendent invited them into the 'Y' to hold the election. The men chose Joe, a Greek, and an independent fellow worker. The deputy mine inspector inspected the scales and Joe went on the job. The first day the weight of the cars jumped 500 to 1,000 pounds and the men's pay rose accordingly. Next day Joe saw the chief clerk fussing with the scales and made him leave. He was taking no chances of tampering.

"The third day the superintendent accused him of giving overweight, and threatened him. The fourth day the camp marshal and two gunmen drove him away and a strike began in that mine for his reinstatement."

Similar incidents occurred at other mines. Unrest was spreading. Then came the strike of 4,000 miners for Sacco and Vanzetti—a two-day demonstration that forced the industrial commission to enter the situation. The men felt their power, and soon after the big strike began.

The men demand the Jacksonville rate—about $2 a day more than they were receiving; recognition of pit committees, and checkweighmen.

Embree and Milka are booked for a meeting every night but two until Feb. 5. Their route covers New England, the Atlantic Coast to Baltimore, west along the lakes to Chicago. A western tour may follow.

ART SHIELDS.

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On January 31 Embree and "Mike" will be in Cleveland, Ohio, to fill speaking dates. The present tour will end in Chicago February 5. Branches west of Chicago desiring a continuation of the tour westward should get in touch immediately with Lee Tulin, General Secretary-Treasurer, 555 West Lake Street, Chicago, and make the necessary arrangements. Even though the strike will be won in the meantime it will still be educational to hear these two veterans of the struggle tell about it.

EDITOR.

MACHINERY TAKES PLACE OF CLERKS

CALGARY, Alberta, Canada.—A headline in one of the bosses papers reads:

"Machinery Takes Place of Clerks; Automatic appliances eliminate all but the postman."

Well, that is no news to the workers, not alone of Calgary but all over the world where capitalism exists.

The article goes on to show what a wonderful saving of labor is accomplished by this machine: "The device weighs a letter, determines and affixes the postage and seals the envelope. Its use in conjunction with older machines which write the address, salutation, fac-simile signature and even a portion of the letter itself, and then folds the letter and places it in the envelope, leaves only the postman to do his stuff by hand." But not a word of what becomes of these ousted clerks.

In Calgary today there is a meeting of some hundreds of destitute men who have been thrown on the streets, unemployed, hungry and homeless by machines. What is the remedy? The machine drives us when on the job, and drives us out of a job. It is the machine that controls our lives. Why not organize and control the machine? Then we could do away with this rotten system of overproduction and underconsumption. This is the opportunity the One Big Union of the I. W. W. is offering the workers of the world.

JAMES SHARPE.

School Children Strike; Form Junior Wobbly Union

LAFAYETTE, Jan. 14.—The school children won their strike, and the expelled ones have been re-instated; nor are they required to sit by scabs.

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LAFAYETTE, Colo., Jan. 9.—Two school children, objecting to sitting next to the children of scab coal miners at Frederick, Colorado, were expelled by the school superintendent today. Immediately their fellow workers took up their cause and two hundred students walked out. The striking school children marched through the streets of Frederick carrying the American flag and singing "Solidarity," "Hold the Fort," and other working class songs learned from the little red Wobbly song book.

A contributing factor to this unusual burst of Solidarity was the forming of the Junior Wobbly Union, a Union composed of school children who look forward to the day when they will enter the coal mines of Colorado or replace those wonderful women, who today are making history in the coal fields of Colorado.

Immediately placing pickets around the school building, these earnest unionists proceeded two miles down the highway to the Firestone school, where a demonstration was indulged. Just as they had seen their parents do on many occasions during the present strike, they "pulide the Firestone clean." Every child within took heed and joined the ranks of the strikers. This situation may be more fully understood when one realizes that with a population of approximately two thousand persons only seven scabs are apologized for.

Five locals of "The Junior Wobblies" union has been formed in the Northern Colorado Coal field, the work of organizing is just commencing in the Southern district. The school principal called on the nearby militia, who drove away the pickets and remained stationed about the school until nightfall.

Colorado Miners Heavily Fined: Injunction Restrains Opponents

Twenty of the fifty striking miners who were arrested in a raid on the I. W. W. hall at Trinidad, Colorado, on December 28, were fined $100 each on January 2 by Police Magistrate G. B. McCarthy, according to information received from the American Civil Liberties Union, which is being represented in the strike area by Attorney Guy D. Duncan of Denver. The men were charged with violating a city health ordinance by sleeping in the meeting hall amidst allegedly unsanitary conditions.

The men were arrested by a mob of Trinidad merchants, Klansmen and other enemies of the workers. Twenty-one other defendants were found not guilty. All of those convicted announced through their attorney, R. W. Henderson, that they will appeal.

Sixty-four persons arrested at the hall on Christmas Eve. when local police entered it late at night and took them to jail after a fight, are still in jail, or else have been kidnapped and deported. Eleven of them are charged with assault to kill. State police entered the hall later that night and completely wrecked it. Six hundred dollars belonging to an aged woman living in the rear of the building was taken. Fifty-three more prisoners, arrested in other raids on the hall, will be turned over to the city for prosecution and fines on whatever chargees the city attorney deems most feasible, it is reported.

On January 2, District Judge A. C. McChesney granted a permanent injunction restraining officials from further interference with the use of the building as a meeting place.

Irrespective of whether or not the I. W. W. hall was a nuisance, Judge McChesney ruled, the state and city officers who closed it acted in a manner "irregular and contrary to law." The plaintiffs, he said, were "denied their day in court."

Temporarily balked in Trinidad, the state police under Scherf have shifted their activities to Walsenburg, in Huerfano County, just north of Trinidad, according to a message received by the Civil Liberties Union from Mr. Henderson.

One hundred and twenty-five persons were arrested there for picketing on january 4, according to Mr. Henderson. Charges had not been filed against them at the time of the report. Many of them have disappeared from the jail since then.

On January 5, the City Council of Walsenburg declared the mayor dictator of Walsenburg and ruled that no public meetings should be held without his permission. The strikers stand on their constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly and plan to continue their meetings despite this order, it is understood, and further arrests are to be expected.

Guy D. Duncan, attorney for the Civil Liberties Union, is cooperating with Mr. Henderson in the defense of the Trinidad and Walsenberg miners.

UPTON SINCLAIR SUES ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS

On August 28, 1927, the Rocky Mountain News of Denver, Colorado, published a full page article, purporting to be a review of the biography of Upton Sinclair by Floyd Dell. The article was a violent personal attack upon Sinclair, and contained two flat misstatements as to the contents of "The Brass Check." Sinclair wrote a letter of protest and the Rocky Mountain News published this letter, but reiterated the charges, and put in quotation marks an alleged phrase from "The Brass Check," which does not appear in "The Brass Check." Sinclair there-upon filed a suit against the News, demanding $100,000 actual damages, and $100,000 exemplary damages. A jury trial will take place in February, 1928. One newspaper in Denver mentioned briefly the filing of the suit. No other newspaper in the country has published anything about it, and no press agency has handled the story.

CARNIVAL AND DANCE FOR MINER'S RELIEF

On Saturday night, January 28, a carnival and dance will be held at the Woodmen of the World hall, 1040 South Grand avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., the entire proceeds to go to the Colorado striking miners and their families. There will be games and prizes of many varieties, and dancing to a union negro jazz orchestra. Come and have a good time and help a good cause. Admission 25 cents. Auspices Colorado miners strike Relief Conference of Los Angeles.

On the evening of January 21, fellow worker Byron Kitto, will speak in Los Angeles at 337½ South Hill street at the Proletarian forum. Kitto is speaking for the Colorado miners; he has been through the mill down there and has an interesting story to tell of first hand experiences.

Brain-power is not by SIZE —
The ANT works for itself,
The elephant for a MASTER;
HOW does yours operate?

—Glengarry.

LOUIS SCHERF'S MURDERERS KILL TWO MORE AT WALSENBURG; MACHINE GUN FIRES STRAIGHT THROUGH HALL

Miner Shot to Death on Highway at Lafayette by Militiaman; Hundreds of Prisoners Kidnapped from Jails and Deported, But Still the Strike Goes On With More Determination Than Ever—Such is the Spirit of the I. W. W.

WALSENBURG, Jan. 12.—Miners parading in protest of illegal arrest, deportations, intimidations and beating of their fellow workers were met with a hail of lead from state police just as they were assembling in parade formation. A machine-gun was already in the back yard of the I. W. W. Hall unknown to the paraders or membership; this precisely proves that the intentions of the state police was a pre-arranged affair. Before the marchers got started some one fired a shot for the signal and the gun in the rear of the hall opened up. Machine-gun fire tore through the hall killing Fellow Worker Clemente Chaves (whose brains were blown out) and the bullet lodged in the arm of Fellow Worker Pete Verbich.

Twenty-one bullet holes were counted in the front window of the hall, one bullet hit a young boy who lived across the street from the hall, wounding him seriously; he was taken to a local hospital and refused admission, he died shortly after.

This is the latest outrage engineered by the C. F. & I., as the Industrial Commission just had opened its first session, and the question of deporting witnesses that were to appear before the Commission, by state police was being debated when the shooting started.

Every effort has been made to stop accumulation of evidence that would expose the rotten conditions existing in the Rockefeller owned mines.

After the shooting started C. F. & I. gunmen appeared on the scene and with the state police surrounded the block where the hall is situated. This is the hatched plot that came out of the Mayor's office after they couldn't succeed in intimidating the Polish Lodge to vacate us from the building.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

A man and a boy dead; a young girl seriously hurt, and several others wounded, is the latest toll of the blood-lust of the coal mine operators in Colorado.

Walsenburg, January 12, 1928, takes its place on Labor's martyr scroll with Columbine, November 21, 1927, and Ludlow, April 20, 1914.

The story of the wanton slaughter of peaceful miners by Louis Scherf and his "state police" in an attack on a peaceful parade in Walsenburg January 12, is graphically told in the following telegram:

Walsenburg, Colo., 11.15 a. m. Jan. 13.—Clements Chavez, father of three children dead. Celino Martinez, fourteen year old boy -bystander, dead. Pete Verbich, father of three, may die. Girl of fourteen seriously wounded. A number of miners and by-standers wounded. Houses and buildings riddled for a block.

Monstrous meeting held in I. W. W. hall last night; hearing proceeding; everything in hand.

TOM CONNORS.

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And so the tale of murder and bloodshed and other outrages committed in the name of "law and order" in "Colorado Steeped in Blood," goes on. Added to the record are the following:

Denver, Jan. 10.—A striking miner was killed yesterday morning at Lafayette by a militiaman that was "guarding the public highway." This fellow worker was walking along the road outside of Lafayette, and was killed in cold blood. Machine guns are mounted on the outskirts of Lafayette, on the public highway. This is freedom in America, or so-called. Not one act of violence can be traced to the striking miners. They have always been levelheaded in all of their decisions, more power to them. They are standing as solid as ever. The kept press are telling us the ranks of the strikers are breaking and that the miners are sick of the actions of the I. W. W., also that the striking miners are drawing away from the I. W. W., all of which of course are lies. Even the school children are organizing into a Junior League of the I. W. W. There are a few scabs, but even the mules do not like to work with them. A fourlegged mule at the State mine kicked a scab in the head and killed him. So the mules protest also. Maybe they have a union. Anyway they have more sense than the two-legged mules that are now scabbing.

Trinidad.—Twenty-five strikers kidnapped from the Las Animas county jail on the night of January 5th, carried by automobiles across the corner of the state of New Mexico, and dumped on the icy prairie at Folsom, Texas. Some of these men were to be witnesses at the hearing to take place before the state industrial commission. All were among the group of union men taken at the time their union hall was raided on December 27. The servants of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company composed the mob that indulged in both infamous acts. Our fellow workers, or some of them at least are being brought back to Colorado; all of them have not been located, and perhaps never will be.

Walsenburg.—About two score of our fellow workers were taken from the Walsenburg jail at midnight and dumped at the state line of New Mexico. They were ostensibly charged with picketing, but their only "crime" is that they revolted against the inhuman conditions under which the miners of Southern Colorado must labor if their absentee overlords have their way. These also will be represented at the hearing. We realize just what we are doing. We are fighting King John in his own realm, and we will win. Our witnesses will unfold a terrible drama. In spite of raid, rapine, kidnapping and murder we are prepared. Some of our witnesses, in fact quite a number of them, have disappeared, but those we have will suffice to indict the exploiters of Southern Colorado. Our testimony will prove that in those dark, dusty, gaseous and hot hell holes we must deal collectively if we are to adequately protect life and health; that in each mine job we need what the striking coal miners of colorado must have or else forever hold their heads in shame for having allowed their great opportunity to slip by—the Pit Committee.

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Lafayette, Colo.—Striking miners in the following towns have pledged themselves to remain on strike until the strike is settled in favor of the striking miners of the state of Colorado: Northern fields, Lafayette, Erie, Frederick, Louisville, Fort Lupton, Superior. Colorado Springs and Canyon City also voted yes. Southern fields are solidly yes.

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Who Rules Colorado?

Walsenburg, Colo.—There never was any doubt in my mind about the C. F. & I. being the ruler of the state of Colorado. In fact it is the state, just as was Louis XIV of France in his day. The "Grand Monarch" was a tyrant but brutally frank about it. He dealt with his tools direct and paid them according to their worth and usefulness. He made no apologies or excuses, nor gave any explanations for his public sins or crimes. "My will be done"—so he ruled.

The C. F. & I. in the person of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has disclaimed all responsibility for Ludlow of bloody memory, where eleven women and children were murdered by machine guns. When asked if he approved of the use of machine guns and paid gunmen to break the strike, even though scores of people were murdered, he replied: "My conscience acquits me."

(Continued on page 2)

Book Reviews

THE BLOODSTAINED TRAIL, A History of Militant Labor in the United States; by Ed Delaney and M. T. Rice; price 50 cents; Industrial Worker, Box 1857, Seattle, Washington.

Contents: Introduction; Chapter 1, Foreword; Chapter 2, Government by Courts; Chapter 3, Government by Stoolpigeons; Chapter 4, Government by Injunctions; Chapter 5, Government by Militia; Chapter 6, Bloody Days at Homestead; Chapter 7, The Trail Through Pittsburgh; Chapter 8, Bloodstains at Pullman; Chapter 9 For Speech and Press; Chapter 10, Bloodshed at Wheatland; Chapter 11, The Molly Maguires; Chapter 12, Coxey and Good Roads; Chapter 13, Labor Leaders Kidnapped; Chapter 14, Bloodstains in the Textiles; Chapter 15, The Trail from Haymarket; Chapter 16, The Strike Versus the Ballot; Chapter 17, Bloody Sunday at Everett; Chapter 18, Mooney and Billings; Chapter 19, The Trail of Long Bell; Chapter 20, Hysteria in California; Chapter 21, Terrorism of the Press; Chapter 22, Bloody "Patriotism"; Chapter 23, "Bloody Butte"; Chapter 24, Bloodstains among the Mines; Chapter 25, Miscellaneous Bloodprints; Chapter 26, Centralia and the Lumber Kingdom; Chapter 27, Seattle General Strike; Chapter 28, Deportations Delirium; Chapter 29, Atavism at San Pedro; Chapter 30, The Columbine Massacre; Chapter 31, Afterword; Chapter 32, Conclusion.

Dedication: To the memory of those who have given their lives in the Class struggle and passed on; and the honor of those who have given their liberty in the Class War and who are now suffering a living Death behind prison bars; and the success of those who are carrying on the fight for a classless world, this book is Reverently, Affectionately and Fraternally dedicated.

Introduction: Since time immemorial there has been a conflict between two classes in human society, the ruling class and the subject class. This struggle started with the invention or advent or adoption of the institution of private property—whenever that was—and the discovery by one man or a group of men that they could exploit other men or groups of men to the profit and advantage of the exploiters.

In the world today this class-war takes the form of wage-slavery, in which a few men, comparatively speaking, control the industries and compel the many to bow down to them in subjection for the job by which the many must live. The few who rule live in luxury and ease off the products produced by the many who toil, while the toilers have no economic security but must depend, day by day, upon the job the master vouchsafes to let them have. The master, therefore, finds it to his interest to keep the subject in subjection, and he is not at all particular about the methods he uses, nor squeamish about the brutalities he employs. He must keep the wage slave in submission, and that is all there is to it as far as he is concerned. The wage slave naturally resents his slavery, just as the chattel slaves resented serfdom, but unfortunately for the slave he has not yet fully reached the class-conscious point at which all workers can unite their forces as a class against the forces of the employing class.

In the United States of America, this class-warfare is perhaps more pronounced than any place else in the world because of the highly industrialized conditions and the system of mass production. But in America, also unfortunately for the working class, the workers are perhaps less educated to their class position than any place else in the world.

The appalling ignorance of this condition, or at least the alarming indifference to it, was displayed by millions of workers who failed to realize the class-significance of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Millions of workers, of course, saw in it the persecution of the working class by the capitalist class to intimidate the workers into deeper submission, but there were other millions who did not so see it.

It was this apparent lack of understanding of the Sacco-Vanzetti case in its true aspects that prompted the Industrial Worker to undertake the publications of "The Bloodstained Trail," in an effort to acquaint these millions with the bitterness of the struggle that has been going on and is going on and will continue to go on until the workers awaken and organize themselves as a class. Or at least we hoped to remind them of many of the battles of which they could not be unaware ,and bring to their memory others that they may have forgotten, and point the significance of each—the class struggle of each.

We promised you this book the middle of October, 1927. But we did not undertake it until after the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti on August 23; so we found it impossible to complete it in our self-appointed time, because of its very magnitude. However, it is at last before you. There are many bloody battles left out of the account, naturally, but we have tried to cover the major ones and lay before you in compact form an accurate record of Labor's bloodstained trail in the United States for the past 100 years.

Next year we will revise and enlarge it, adding those events of the past that we may have overlooked in our haste to get out the present volume, and including those that may occur in the interim. Meanwhile, we hope you will find in this book enough material to make up for the few weeks delay in placing it before you.

M. T. RICE *ED DELANY*
Authors.

This book is now ready for distribution. We are not going to give you all of it here, but we may run a little of it from time to time in this column. You should order your copy, and then you will have it complete. Our pre-publication sale offer is automatically cancelled, because the book is now published. Prices for future orders [illegible] straight 30 cents each in lots of [illegible] and fifty cents each for less than 10. The book has many illustrations and an appropriate cover design; bound in leather finish book covers; 176 pages.

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COMPANY UNIONS, by Robert W. Dunn, 206 pages. Published by Vanguard Press, Inc., 80 Fifth Ave., New York City. 50 cents.

Industrially, organized labor is keenly aware of developments affecting its existence. An employer is either a union employer, or a non-union employer, and the company union, whether sold by supersalesmen bent on presenting it as an agency for helping the lower class without hurting the upper class, or when frankly resorted to as a first-aid measure in preventing labor union activity, has been recognized and scored as an insidious enemy.

Robert W. Dunn, who is well known as co-author of "The Labor Spy," and as a painstaking and intelligent industrial investigator, has compiled a very creditable summary of the development, extent and effect of the company union in the United States. Company unions, Employers' industrial democracy is a factual account of company union objectives, and their relation to the organized labor movement. Mr. Dunn interviewed scores of workers in company unionized plants, employers, labor leaders and personnel managers. He devotes the first half of his book to the development of the company union from its inception during the latter part of and immediately after the World War when liquidation and readjustment, reorganization and retrenchment added to the chaos of the day. The desire for stabilization of working forces gave great impetus to the formation of company unions.

Company unions or works councils, as they are usually called by employers, seemed to have taken hold first in the metal trades, but while later decreasing in the metal trades, quickly spread and grew in the railway, printing, textile, lumber and public utility industries, in fact, in most large concerns employing over 10,000. The employer becomes the "labor leader." The company union is initiated by the management and serves as a buffer for the management. It does not, like genuine collective bargaining, come as the result of pressure from workers who have organized themselves into a union. It is one of the devices of management used to control the labor force in a given plant or area. It pretends to give the worker a say in the management of the plant by consulting him on such matters as a new cafeteria, picnics, a company paper and other non-essentials. At the worst, as in the notorious case of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, it becomes the agency through which the workers grant them selves wage decreases.

"Mr. Dunn, in the latter part of his book deals with Labor's case against the company union and concludes with the conviction that the company union will not be wrested from its present position in American industry by anything except energetic campaigns to organize the unorganized into industrial unions. The old line craft union, Mr. Dunn contends, is ineffectual in a fight against the company union.

This book should be in the hands, not tucsed away in the library, of every labor organizer and student of industrial problems. It is published by the Vanguard Press and sells at fifty cents a copy.

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REVOLUTIONARY PAMPHLETS, by Peter Kropotkin, 312 pages. Published by Vanguard Press, Inc., 80 Fifth Ave., New York City. 50 cents.

The literature of anarchism is, in general, composed of pamphlets simple and clear and easy for the average worker to read. Of these pamphlets, the simplest and clearest are Kropotkin's. So consistent is Kropotkin in his judgment of all things that these pamphlets of his, though written at different times on different occasions, in this present collection published by the Vanguard Press under the title "Revolutionary Pamphlets," paint a single, clear picture.

The instincts of men, their needs, bring them together into small groups to accomplish common purposes. Men, whom the accident of circumstances has raised to high position, feel they are the authors or guides of these natural groups and begin to "enforce" law and order. A government be born. This government does not help men to accomplish their desires. Its aim is only to perpetuate itself. It is the dead corpse of former living groups and stifles the attempts of the vital impulse that seeks a free field for new development, Kropotkin says.

Most of our activities even now have nothing to do with government, he says. The natural social spirit in man forms voluntary associations daily and, Kropotkin insists, will do anything man wants it to do of the deadweight of government were cleared away. Kropotkin pierces through the abstractions of a servile political philosophy, and when government is spoken of he sees government officials; when law and order is mentioned he sees sadistic judges and brutal jailers.

People either love life or are afraid of life. If they love life, all authority, all formulas to make life easier will irk them, he says. But for most of us, radical or conservative, modern life is so difficult, the present economic system has made taking chances so dangerous, that we become cowards and run trembling to hide behind rigid rules, especially if we are clever enough or learned enough to discern what is dangerous in the situations we face. Through all his pamphlets, Kropotkin insists that only the natural, anarchistic, non-governmental activities of men, activities going on right now, he says, going on in spite of governments, have saved the world from chaos and death.

DUKE AND KITTO TALK FOR MINERS

H. C. Duke and Byron Kitto, two speakers fresh from the Colorado coal strike, delivered lectures in behalf of the Colorado coal miners Jan. 1, at the Garibaldi hall, 14th and Broadway, San Francisco, Cal., in which they outlined the struggle now going on between the coal miners of Colorado and the Colorado coal barons.

In their talk Duke and Kitto described the almost unbelievable disrespect for law on the part of the coal barons of Colorado, and the brutality inflicted upon the miners by the tools of the Rockefeller interests.

Due to the unsettled condition of the weather, a comparatively small crowd attended the meeting; but those present responded both morally and financially to the support of the miners.

Duke and Kitto are scheduled for future lectures throughout the country, and, as they are both virile speakers and enthusiastically engaged in the class struggle, they should bring many new members to the revolutionary movement.

J. BAXTER.

POLICE BROKE INTO TRINIDAD

(Continued from Page 1)

stand with their hands in the air, and march with their hands in the air up to the city hall. There, they were bundled into the city hall, one of the worst, evil-smelling, vermin infested places I have ever known, and I have travelled the world from Greenland to South Shetland, in fishing boats, windjammers and tramp steamers.

Acting Mayor Espey commended the "homely guards" for "the cool, efficient manner in which they proceeded." It appears that the only illegal acts they committed were to trespass on the property of a couple of property owners, and to beat them up and arrest them.

I am inclined to agree with "the acting mayor." I, together with the rest of decent people here in Trinidad, am surprised that they didn't do anything worse, and they are as well entitled to a medal as the man who saved another fellow's life by shooting at him three times and missing him every time. Therefore, I move that a pie plate be issued to each of these brave warriors to distinguish them in the eyes of their own ilk, and to enable decent union people to give them and their places of business a wide berth.

As for the strike breaking activities of the city authorities of Trinidad and other C. F. and one eye lickspittles: They can't break the strike. The job is too big for them. And they will find that the miners of Southern Colorado will not forget that they took the bread out of the mouths of their starving wives and babies.

The miners of Las Animas county are organized in the I. W. W., and the motto of the I. W. W. is, WE NEVER FORGET.

Nominations for General Secretary-Treasurer

Declined the nomination: Tom Connors, Ed. Delaney, John I. Turner, Charles Lundquist, James P. Thompson, W. H. Westman, Joe Fisher, M. A. Hilton, A. S. Embree, Arthur Boose, James Finnerty, J. P. Mertzig, H. G. Clark, Roy Leonard, Marion Simovic.

Accepted the nomination: Pat Mee, Alfred Kohn, Lee Tulin.

Not heard from: Frank Thorpe, Joe Jordan, Roy Carter, Robert Minton, Kristen Svanum, James Sullivan, George Speed, Harold B. Fiske, Dave Rommel.

Meetings in Minneapolis

Open forum meetings will be held at the I. W. W. hall, 22½ Washington Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Everybody welcome and no charge for admission.

W. H. Craig, Chairman Propaganda Com.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Pat Bhept, last heard of in Spokane three or four years ago. Telephone Garfield 7871, Seattle, Washington, or communicate with the Industrial Worker.

San Francisco Meetings

Open forums are held in the M. T. W. hall, 84 Embarcadero, San Francisco, every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

On Sunday 22 22, the speaker will be John Loheit and the subject will be "Can Capitalism Last Forever?"

On Sunday, Jan. 22, the speaker will be be Hubert Langerock on the subject of "The Economics of Robinson Crouse."

Admission free; questions; discussion.

STRIKE ENTERTAINMENT IS HELD IN VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 30.—A grand entertainment and dance was held in the Clinton Hall last night for the benefit of the Colorado Strike Relief. It was a huge success in every way. The entertainment and dance was put on by the Finnish members of the I. W. W. and the communist party in conjunction. F. W. Orr spoke in English for a short time on various aspects of the strike, then a Finnish comrade spoke in that language. And F. W. Ed. Johnson of the local branch spoke in Swedish. Then songs, music and recitations in various languages, but all of a revolutionary nature were given by comrades and members Various articles were raffled off on behalf of the relief. Said articles having been donated from various sources. A great collection of flowers and baskets brought by the fair members caused spirited bidding as the possession of one of these ensured the company of the donor as a supper partner. A good supper with plenty for all was followed by dancing until two o'clock in the morning. The entertainment netted the very handsome sum of one hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-five cents which will be forwarded to the Relief Committee as a new years gift from the solidarity of Labor in Vancouver.

J. D. Golden 751244.

Notice

To the membership of I. U. No. 310:

Nominations are open for the following offices of I. U. 310: Secretary-Treasurer and G. E. B. member. All names of nominees with their card numbers should be in this office not later than February 1st, 1928.

Under the present By-laws of I. U. 310, any meeting of seven members in good standing can nominate members for office.

If possible try and find out if the members that are nominated will accept; also try and make sure that each nominee is eligible to run for the office for which he is nominated.

J. V. O'CONNOR
Secretary Treasury I. U. No. 310.

G. R. U. Members

The Second Annual Referendum Ballot of the G. R. U. is in the field and is returnable not later than Jan. 20th. All members of the G. R. U. in good standing should cast their vote on the propositions offered without delay. Members not in touch with branches and delegates should write in to the Main Office for a ballot.

The 1928 credentials are also out and all G. R. U. delegates who have not got them should immediately send in a statement of supplies on hand and secure the new credential.

All members of the G. R. U. should be one hundred per cent on our toes and doing this year. Let us make it a banner year in organization work. We need at least five hundred G. R. U. delegates during 1928 so send in and get the rigging and get busy with the beginning of the year.

After Jan. 1st all mail meant for the G. R. U. must be sent to 555 West Lake St.

Claude Erwin, Sec'y-Treas.

G. R. U. Notice

Early in January, the General Recruiting Union will have for circulation, a new leaflet dealing on unemployment, its causes, and the only remedy for same. This is a very good leaflet and should be widely distributed throughout the United States and Canada and other countries as well.

The cost of this leaflet was contributed through the W. I. E. S. by the Finnish workers of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Lower Michigan, for educational purposes. We should all show our appreciation of their interest and help in the educational work, by getting these into the hands of the unorganized workers as soon as possible.

During this great unemployment period, the leaflet is very appropriate, so get your orders in early.

We also have many of the Six Hour Day and other leaflets on hand. Send in for some of them.

These leaflets mentioned are in English but we have others in Hungarian, Finnish and Spanish and the new pamphlet in Finnish. Write in today.

Claude Erwin, Sec'y-Treas.
of the G. R. U.
555 West Lake St.
Chicago, Ill.

Strike Donations

The Atlas local of the Canadian Mine Workers Union has donated $35.50 to the Colorado miners; this collection was taken up by W. Gardner. Fellow Workers in Calgary have donated $40.65, a collection taken up by William McKenna. For all of which the coal mine workers industrial union wishes to express its thanks.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolih the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

JOB-NEWS

A Box Car Steel Gang

MAPLE CREEK, Sask., Steel Gang No. 35.—This job is a box car outfit on the main line of the C. P. R. There are about 225 slaves employed here. When I say SLAVES that's no bull, and the conditions are the rottenest that some old timers here have ever had to suffer.

The chuck is $6 per week, supplied by the RENOWNED R. Smith and Company. The medical fee is $1.60 a month. There are about 15 bosses on the job in the ordinary trend of times. They are all known as section foremen and are all organized in the maintenance of way employees, and they are not the least bit backward to tell you they are strict 8 hour day men; but still they are here working 9 and 10 hours herding unorganized slaves for 8 hours pay.

The bunk cars here are no better than stock cars. Our car has been swept out about twice in three weeks; even a stock car is fumigated every trip. There were several slaves froze their feet and hands during the recent cold snap and were sent to the hospital, but they are all out again. The reaason they got frozen was the company's fault, as we had to ride out to work on flat cars with no shelter at all. So the doctor told them to use box cars. Well, they did for a while, but this morning it was flat cars again or nothing, in a biting east wind. There is no work as I write this, as the slaves would not turn out. When a man lays in sick the timekeeper comes through the cars, takes their number and tells them to pack up and get to hell out of here.

This work will last till about the end of January, and if the weather is moderate at all the slaves will just about clear the board and tobacco bill by that time. There is not much sentiment for organizing here just now as the larger number of slaves seems to be satisfied with conditions. Anyone speaking Hungarian or Slavish might start something here.

X229913.

Harold Carlson, Notice

Harold Carlson, please write to J. J. Hiebert, Laird, Sask., Canada.

Members of I. U. 310, Notice

Regular business meeting will be held every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at 512½ Second Avenue, Seattle. All members requested to attend.

BOOK REVIEW

The Socialism of Shaw. A collection of George Bernard Shaw's writings, edited with an introduction by James Fuchs. 165 pages. Published by Vanguard Press, Inc., 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City. 50 cents.

George Bernard Shaw, the inconoclast, despite his every effort to the contrary, has become, like Hardy and the late Anatole France, a "grand old man" of literature. And, though his works are almost regarded as classics, Mr. Shaw, at the dinner given in celebration of his reaching the biblical allottment of years, was refused the privilege of broadcasting his birthday speech unless he would guarantee the government "not to speak controversially on any public matter." One must surely give the English government credit for an imagination of great scope, for who else could imagine Shaw speaking one word, having forgone that right. And so, although the "dreadful fate of being treated as a great man" has overtaken him, Shaw at three score and ten is still a feared iconoclast; and one thinks that perhaps he was more than poking fun when he remarked that the Nobel Prize for 1925 was awarded him for not having written anything that year—that it was like giving one's mischievous child a sugared candy for having behaved well and been seen but not heard.

In this volume, some of Shaw's purely Socialistic writing has been gathered together for the first time. In "The Case for Equality" (Mr. Shaw's part in the National Liberal Club debate of 1913), equality of income is argued as an economic, political and biological necessity for an improved society; one in which man "makes a claim for a handsome and dignified existence and subsistence; and he makes that as a primary thing..... He says in effect 'I want to be a cultured human being; I want to live in the fullest sense; and I expect my country to organize itself in such a way as to secure me that..... In return for that I am willing to give the best service of which I am capable..... My ideal shall be, that, no matter how much I have demanded from my country, or how much my country has given me, I hope and I shall strive to give....more than it has given to me; so that....it shall be the richer for my life.'"

And yet freedom of speech is denied a man who has said that, and who says it often in different guises in everything he does.

Other articles in this collection are "Socialism and Superior Brains," "Socialism for Millionaires," "Socialism at Seventy", "The Impossibilities of Anarchism," and a few pages that are called "Brevities of Social Criticism," epigramatic phrases taken from his work.

JOIN THE I. W. W.!

Coolidge Dam, San Carlos Project, Arizona

This dam is being constructed under the direction of the United States Indian Service. Estimated cost, $5,500,000; contractors, Atkinson, Kier Brothers, Spicer Company.

This is Arizona's second largest irrigation project, and when finished will irrigate 80,000 acres of land in the Florence-Casa Grande valley. Wages $3.00 and up; concerte and carpenters helpers, $4.00; carpenters, $6.00; steel men, $4.00 to $6.00; riggers, $6.00 to $7.00; truck drivers, $5.00; jack hammer men, $5.00.

About 400 or 500 men working here; chances of going to work fair; grub and accomodations poor; bring your own blankets. Take stage from Globe, Arizona, to camp. S. P. freight trains run from Bowie to San Carlos.

Job will last about 18 months.

CARD X226396.

Conditions in Portland

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 5.—Midwinter industrial conditions in Portland and vicinity are bad from a working class standpoint. The labor market is badly overcrowded, thousands of unemployed walking the streets of this city. Employment in the lumber industry, which is the basic industry in this section, is at a low ebb and jobs are scarce and hard to find.

The blackboards at the different employment offices are pretty bare, very few jobs appearing at this time.

A recent heavy snow storm which covered the city with a white blanket, afforded the unemployed an opportunity for a temporary job shoveling snow. Some six hundred men secured two or three days work in the street cleaning gangs and some others worked a few hours cleaning off sidewalks in front of stores and residences.

At the Free Employment office where many of the men were hired for the snow shoveling a policeman had to be stationed to prevent the hungry mob from storming the office clerks in their eagerness to secure the chance to earn a few dollars.

It will be some time until the camps open up in this vicinity; in the meantime the unemployed army will go hungry and ragged.—Griff.

IF GOD DON'T SPEED THE DAY MAY THE MINERS DO IT

MIDLAND, Ark.—I have kept tab of all strikes since the big railroad strike some 40 years ago, at the time Eugene V. Debs was thrust into jail, and will say that the I. W. W. is putting up the hardest fight in Colorado that I ever read of in all my life. They have made the coal companies show to the world that the said companies have no respect for law, principle or order; they have also made the governor of the state show his hand as a traitor to humanity and not worthy of trust.

If they win this strike it will be a world's eye-opener and will show what universal brotherhood can do. So God speed the day that the I. W. W. in Colorado the victory win; this is my prayer forever and ever, amen. And if God don't speed the day may it be in the minds of the people to do it. Here's hoping an early victory for the miners in Colorado.

W. B. Thompson.

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Fellow Worker Thompson was recently expelled from the U. M. W. of A. in Arkansas for distributing the Industrial Worker among the miners there.—EDITOR.

From Bingham Canyon, Utah

Bingham Canyon, Utah, contributed $128.50 to the Colorado strikers relief as a Christmas gift. Of this amount $36 was collected by Fellow Worker William Johnson and sent in direct by him; $92.50 was donated through Walter Christian by the following:

Jesus Chavez, $3.00; J. R. Lutzker, $1.00; G. R. Johnson, $2.00; Walter Christian, $9.00; L. C. Gugg, $1.00; Emart Arats, $1.00; H. Wiseberg, $1.00; C. J. Govier, $1.00; Hub Clothing, $0.25; Euda Johnson, $0.50; P. H. Pitchios, $1.00; John Feroco, $1.00; Axel Rhodes, $0.50; J. A. Berger, $1.00; R. P. Moore, $1.00; Donaciano Valdez, $0.50; Juan Willialabs, $0.50; Jas Andersen, $1.00; W. S. Jones, $1.00; Bill Gonis, $1.00; Autto Kappel, $0.50; Anton Smith, $5.00; George Denis, $1.00; Frank Sames, $1.00; Thos. J. Hurley, $1.00; Carl Hartwig, $2.00; Tom Fisher, $0.50; Mrs. L. Erickson, $3.25; Perschon P. W. P. Co., $5.00; Robinson, $1.00; B. C. Jelico. $1.00; Jack Slavin, $2.00; Bart Yanno, $0.50; Niels Christensen, $3.00; Andy Blake, $1.00; Miss Kate Householder, $1.00; Sam Mickelson, $2.00; Hans Jensen, $1.00; Frank Fitzgerald, $2.50; Oran Bunderson, $1.00; Finnish Workers by Madd Annaic, $10.00; same by E. Kanges, $19.00

Seattle Meetings

512½ Second Ave.

Thursday, Jan. 12. Arthur Boose will speak at the open forum on the subject of "Industrial Outlook." Meeting opens at 8 o'clock.

Saturday, Jan. 14, weekly entertainment, begins at 8 o'clock.

Sunday, Jan. 15, propaganda meeting at 8 o'clock; Arthur Boose will speak on "Industrial Conspiracies."

Admission free to all.